BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month	$10 00
" 3 months	20 00
" 6 months	40 00
Weekly paper, 3 months	10 00
" 6 months	20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1865 NO. 68

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	140 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Patterson, a bill to revive and continue in force an amendment to the 36th chapter of Revised Code, in regard to banks and currency. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Warren, a bill to amend an act entitled Revenue. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also a bill for the relief of W. B. Campbell, Sheriff of Beaufort. Passed its several readings.

A bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Hill Orphan Fund, passed its several readings.

A number of engrossed bills and resolutions from the House was read.

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR 3d READINGS.

A resolution in favor of D. F. Bagley, Sheriff of Perquimans. Passed.

Resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Montgomery.—Passed.

Resolutions protesting against emancipation for public services. Passed.

A bill in relation to a guard for the town of Fayetteville. Passed.

Resolution in favor of A. Sanders. Passed.

A bill to exempt the employees of the N C Powder Manufacturing Company, passed its several readings.

A bill to amend the charter of the Drakesville Iron Company, passed its several readings.

BILLS ETC., ON THEIR 2D READINGS.

A bill to prevent the collection of debts in specie.—[Levies a tax of 75 per cent upon all debts where specie is demanded.] Passed over.

A bill to repeal 119th section of the 34th chapter, Revised Code. Passed.

A bill to enable the citizens of the State to consolidate lands. Rejected.

A resolution to exempt the commissioners of the town of Wilmington from Home Guard duty. Passed over.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard organization. Passed over.

A resolution to authorize the Governor to remove the coast salt works to Saltville or some other place. Mr. Straughn offered an amendment to authorize the Governor to present pans, machinery, &c., for the purpose of testing salt wells in Chatham county, which had been recently discovered. He stated that good salt had been made there from a well only a few feet deep. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty. Mr. Dick called for the ayes and noes, and the bill passed by a vote of 21 to 13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An engrossed resolution to raise a committee to enquire concerning appropriations for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was concurred in.

Mr. Pitchford rose to a personal privilege. In using the word "whipped, yesterday he only meant that we would lose battles—that we would be whipped in many fights. He did not mean that we would be whipped into subjugation—that the spirit of his remarks had been misunderstood, and he was for fighting until the enemy acknowledged our independence, and he believed we were able to do so.

The committee on claims reported favorably upon a resolution in favor of T. K. Fentress. Passed its several readings.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28, 1865.

The House was called to order at ten o'clock A. M., Mr. Shepherd presiding.

Prayer by Rev. R. Mason jr. of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The journal of yesterday read and approved.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Lowe and Phillips.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a resolution in reference to the insane Asylum, proposing to raise a joint select committee to investigate the affairs, financial management &c, of said Institution.

Mr. Phillips moved a reference of this resolution to the joint standing Committee on the Insane Asylum.—Not agreed to.

The resolution, after some discussion, was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Grissom, a bill to amend an act, entitled "an act to increase the efficiency of the Home Guard Organization." Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McAden, a bill bearing the some title. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McAden, a bill to incorporate the Conservative Joint Stock Publishing Company. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Caldwell, a bill to increase the powers of the Commissioners of the town of Greensboro.

A message from the Senate announced the passage in that body of resolutions in relation to Impressments (introduced in the House at the former session by Mr. Phillips) with an amendment striking out the 2d and 3rd resolutions of the series. On motion of Mr. Phillips, the message and resolutions were laid on the table.

The Special order, viz; the appointment of Magistrates being taken up Mr. Pool moved to postpone the whole matter until the 3rd Monday of November next. Not agreed to.

The House then proceeded to appoint.

An engrossed resolution in favor of Saml. F. Phillips and Henry L. Plummer passed its several readings.

An engrossed resolution in favor of D. F. Bagley, Sheriff of Perquimans county, had its 1st reading and took its place on the calender.

The House then adjourned until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday next.

STARVATION IN THE COTTON STATES.—While some of the hot heads of the "Cotton States" profess to be still for fighting it out, there are thousands of their women and children starving. One issue of an Augusta paper, of the 24th, has the following items;

A private letter received in this city states that in Dekalb county, Georgia, and more especially in the vicinity of Stone Mountain, the people are almost at starvation point. Corn is not to be had at any price. Meal at Atlanta is selling at $15 per bushel. Soldiers, families and others are reduced to a quart of meal per week, without meat of any kind. The country has been completely stripped by the Yankee and Confederate forces.

The recent heavy rain washed away the mills and fences. Stragglers and other predatory bands are stealing everything that they find. No mails are received. There is no transportation in the country. Will not the Government do something for the sufferers? We have been requested to appeal to the Government and the people to extend relief to the people of Dekalb. We have stated their case, which we consider the strongest appeal which can be made. Who will move in the matter?

At a public meeting in Leake county, Miss., it was stated that there were two thousand and three hundred destitute persons in the county, families of deceased and living soldiers. Governor Clark, says the Beacon, was petitioned by the meeting to convene the Legislature at an early day, and that he recommend a tax on the whole State to meet the deficiency in said county, and such other counties as may be in a like condition.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

GOLD.—Gold in Richmond is said to be down to 25, and in Charleston to 30. Some sold in Raleigh a day or two ago at 40. We think it is time that prices of provisions should take a corresponding fall. Pork at $2 per pound, butter at the same, chickens at $1 50 each, &c., and people would again feel like eating a full meal and sustaining the "sinews of war." At these prices it would not be considered *very* unpatriotic to indulge in meat once or twice a day.

BEWARE, WOOD STEALERS.—We learn that Mr. E. Hunt, living a short distance West of this city, was aroused a few nights ago by some unusual noise about his wood pile. On going out somebody "skedaddled," leaving a horse and wagon. Of course Mr. Hunt was philanthropic enough to take these in out of the cold, to await the order of their owner. We learn that some negroes have been arrested on suspicion.

THE SEAL REMOVED.—The Local removes the seal of secresy from his recent "secret session," and hereby declares that, being willing to trust the people (sometimes,) he resolved in secret as follows: That secret commissioners, appointed in secret session, should be sent secretly to Richmond to have a secret conference with "the government," and then secretly return and make a secret report in secret session concerning a secret peace.

WILMINGTON.—The Wilmington papers contain nothing of interest in regard to the "situation" there. It seems there is a calm, except among correspondents who are discussing the question as to who was to blame for the fall of Fort Fisher.

SUNSHINE.—It was interesting to see our people collected on the South sides of houses yesterday, enjoying the sunshine. The atmosphere was still cool, but old Sol greeted us with a warmth he had not vouchsafed for several days previous.

HOME GUARDS.—We see that the Home Guards are at home again. We learn there was not a sufficient number collected to be reorganized and consolidated. Henceforth they will probably be nothing but *home* guards.

CASTINE: *By Edward Edgeville*—is a very readable story, just published by Messrs W. B. Smith & Co., of this city. Price $2 per copy, to be had at the office of the *Field and Fireside*, Fayetteville street, or at the book stores.

The *Conservative* says that the Rowan, a new and elegant engine on the North Carolina Railroad, blew up on Thursday near High Point, killing James Martin, the engineer, and the firemen.

LINCOLN county, in this State, has furnished three distinguished military officers during this war, viz: Major Generals Ramseur and Hoke, and Brigadier General Johnston.

ICE.—We are informed that large quantities of excellent ice have been housed during the past few days. This will be some compensation for the extremely cold weather we have had.

SHAD.—The Wilmington *Journal* says:

Shad made their appearance in our maket yesterday and to-day at $1 50 per pair in specie.—In the present excited state of the money market it would be difficult to say what the equivalent of this would be in Confederate money.—A heap, we may feel certain.

The Wilmington *Carolinian* of Friday says the enemy were landing cavalry below the town on the day previous. This don't look much like the movement against Wilmington had been abandoned.

THE SLEET.—The Salem *Press* says of the damages of the late sleet:

Saturday morning last exhibited the heaviest sleet that we remember ever to have witnessed. Everything exposed was icy, and the numerous shade trees skirting our sidewalks presented a charming appearance, every twig being encased with the beautiful frosted work of the previous night. And the forest surrounding our village stood forth in its silvery beauty, only wanting a bright sun to to illumine the sparkling and wondrous creation of the Frost King. During the morning, however, a drizzling rain accumulated the weight of ice, until crash after crash indicated that destruction was abroad among our beautiful shade trees. For some time indeed, outdoor locomotion was both difficult and dangerous, on account of the falling branches. In some portions of the town the streets and sidewalks were quite impassible, on account of young trees bent to the ground and broken limbs lying across the way.

The old sycamores around the public square were considerably mutilated, and many of the smaller trees broken off or greatly damaged.

The ancient cedars of the avenue leading to the grave-yard, were somewhat injurned, though they escaped comparatively well.

The noble elms in front of the Salem Hotel were doomed to their full share of the destruction.

But by far the most lametable destruction occurred among the orchards of choice fruit-trees in town and country, many being rendered comparatively worthless for some time to come, as several years growth will not, under the most favorable circumstances, restore them to their former usefulness.

The forest trees were also damaged to a considerable extent, and the roads blockaded by the fallen timber.

But very few of our country friends ventured to town on Saturday, and no mail either arrived or departed. Few of our citizens remember so heavy a sleet, though some assert there was a similar one some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

We regret to learn from the *Carolinian* of this morning that the gallant Captain Wm. T. Robinson, son of Wm. Robinson, Esq., late assistant editor of the Goldsboro' *State Journal*, was killed recently in front of our lines. Capt. Robinson, at the head of Hoke's skirmishers, whom he commanded, had approached the enemy's works, where he received his death wound.

We knew Captain Robinson well, and parted with him on our streets, it seems but yesterday. He was a brave and an honorable man; he died in the path of duty, and leaves to comfort his bereaved parents the proud recollections of a stainless name, and the kinder memories of a pure affection. He was about twenty-four years of age.—*Wilmington Journal.*

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquartes on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

GRINDSTONES! GRINDSTONES!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE a good assortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRINDSTONES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

PATTERN MAKERS WANTED.

WE WISH TO EMPLOY ONE OR TWO FIRST class pattern makers. Apply at once to
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27 6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for making Hoops, Spades, &c.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON, & Co.,
Jan 27 6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

CAST STEEL AXES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX OR EIGHT DOZEN (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-SESSION 1864.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey.
Gates and Chowan—M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrell—Edward L Mann.
Northampton—J B Odom.
Hertford—James M Wynn.
Bertie—John Pool.
Martin and Washington—J R Stubbs.
Halifax—Mason L Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Powell.
Pitt—Dr E J Blount.
Beaufort—E J Warren.
Craven—N A Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr F M Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—J P Speight.
New Hanover—(vacancy.)
Duplin—W R Ward.
Onslow—Isaac N Saunders.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—John W Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright.
Sampson—William Kirby.
Wayne—Benj Aycock.
Johnston—T D Snead.
Wake—W D Jones.
Nash—A J Taylor.
Franklin—W Harris.
Warren—Dr T J Pitchford.
Granville—R W Lassiter.
Person—C S Winstead.
Orange—John Berry.
Alamance and Randolph—Hon. Giles Mebane.
Chatham—E H Straughn.
Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leith.
Anson and Union—Col W C Smith.
Guilford—Robt P Dick.
Caswell—William Long.
Rockingham—D W Courts.
Neckienburg—W M Grier.
Cabarrus and Stanly—Dr J E McEachern.
Rowan and Davie—W B March.
Cavidson—Henderson Adams.
Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—W H A Speer (dead.)
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—A M Bogle.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S F Patterson.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—Dr W J T Miller.
Bupcombe, Henderson, &c—M Patton.
Macon, Haywood, &c—S C Bryson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, C F Faucett.
Alexander—J M Carson.
Anson—A J Dargan, L L Polk.
Ashe—Mr McMillan.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, D M Carter.
Bertie—P T Henry, Jas Bond.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr.
Burke—J J Erwin.
Buncombe—J M Gudger.
Cabarrus—P B C Smith.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Caldwell—J M Isbell.
Camden—W A Duke.
Carteret—Stephen D Pool.
Caswell—Montford McGehee, S S Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, A D McLean, Dr John McCormick.
Cherokee—G W Hays.
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Cleaveland—D Beam, J W Gidney.
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Zach Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, Lewis Hanes.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Greene—H H Best.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Clapp, A S Holton.
Granville—P P Peace, E Grissom, J S Amis.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Samuel Love.
Henderson—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—Mr Gibbs.
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—Allen W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Ootterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craige.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E H Davis.
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—G C Lewis.
New Hanover—Saml J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancil, W J Rogers.
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick.
Person—John W Cunningham.
Pitt—B G Albritton, C Perkins.
Randolph—Joel Asheworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—E L Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, T J Morisey.
Rockingham—Mr. Strong, A S Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson, A R Bryan.
Sampson—L A Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—R Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—Mr Waugh.
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin.
Wake—D G Fowle, G H Alford, C J Rogers.
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Cahoon.
Warren—W T Alston, T J Judkins.
Washington—L C Latham.
Wautauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—D M Young.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Nowbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

J. M. Lovejoy's Academy!

THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the 1st of February, 1865.
All students required to drill.
For Particulars, address the Principal,
J. M. LOVEJOY,
Jan 11 (Feb) Raleigh, N C

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE IN THE EASTERN PART OF the city, containing four rooms, a good garden coming on acre, and a good well of water on the adjoining lot. For particulars apply at
Jan 13 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	9
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	9	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
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APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	9	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					62	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in out charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all morticed and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 56 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. JNO. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
General Auction and Commission Merchants,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, solicits consignments. They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of goods, stocks, &c., &c.

REFERENCES:
Chas Dewey, Cashier, and W H Jones, Cashier, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
J H Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D A Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T W Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte,
N McLean, Cashier, Fayetteville
Branch, Norton & Co., Richmond, Va
Jas E Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Jan 12-d&w tf

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.
W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.
A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.
J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Business Notice.** The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JAN. 30, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

It is our habit to speak plainly and conscientiously, and when we have spoken of the cause of the Confederate government, of late, as in a desperate condition, we have but discharged what we conceived to be a solemn duty. We know it has been and still is the habit of some of our journalists and others, to pursue a systematic course of deception and fraud, and to constantly present our condition as being much better than it really is. We were told Vicksburg was impregnable, New Orleans was a Gibraltar, Norfolk could defy the navies of the world, Atlanta was much stronger than Sebastapol, and Fort Fisher could be held against all the powers of earth and hell. Savannah, too, was only to be yielded a charred mass of blackened ruins and the enemy only to be permitted to enter over the lifeless bodies of their own slain. And how they lied, for Sherman's march from Atlanta was more of a triumphal procession than anything else, and if he lost a single man, in battle, the fact has not been established. And now when Savannah refugees tell us that he is moving with 80,000 men into South Carolina, and we express the opinion (the only opinion that any man of common sense and reflection can express) that his march through that State and into North Carolina will be successful, these same "patriots and property holders" hold up their hands in holy horror, and have the impudence to talk of croakers, traitors, &c. If we could not keep Sherman out of Chattanooga, Atlanta or Savannah, with larger armies and more and better material than we have now, how are we to keep the same army, largely reinforced, out of Columbia, Charleston and Raleigh? This is a common sense question and nothing but a common sense answer will answer the purpose or meet the emergency. The people, those who fight and suffer and whose families suffer, while the "patriots and property holders" and their households are fattening with corruption engendered by the war, are tired of being lied to—they want facts, they want the truth plainly stated, and their real condition made known to them.

But just now peace! peace! is the cry from one end of the land to the other, and men are catching at every idle rumor, like drowning persons catching at straws, and laying the flattering unction to their souls that our trials are nearly over and our independence about to be established. Fatal delusion! Peace may be near at hand, but it can only come in one way, and that is the way proposed by the Federal authorities, which means the restoration of the Union and the gradual emancipation of slavery. This will give us what we had before the war commenced, with the exception of slavery; and we have no hesitation in saying, however Blair's negotiations may terminate, that had Lincoln been content to leave slavery where it was before the war, simply a local institution to be controlled and managed by the States, that rather than continue this war and perpetuate sufferings among our people which have become almost unbearable, the people of the Southern States would promptly accept his terms.

We doubt not but the Washington correspondent of a New York paper states the case correctly in the following:

"Mr. Blair has gone to the rebel capital with the full knowledge and consent of President Lincoln, and is clothed with all the authority requisite for opening negotiations with Jeff. Davis, with a view to restore peace to the country. There is no doubt about this, nor will the rebel authorities be the least incredulous of Mr. Blair's official character when he shows his credentials. It is also true that his instructions as to the terms to be offered to the Richmond Government are embraced within these three distinct propositions, each and all are final, viz:

1. *Amnesty to all*, without regard to age, sex, or position, and irrespective of what he or they may have done since the war began. This includes all the rebel civil and military officials, from *Jeff.* Davis down.

2. *The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was.*—Of course some radical changes both in the Union and the Constitution have been made by the party now in power, which will not be altered in the least. But the point is that the South is to be permitted to return to the Union with all the rights and privileges which it held before any of the States seceded.

3. *The total abolition of slavery.* From this point the President will not retract one iota. He does not insist upon the immediate abolition of slavery, but he does insist that such measures be taken by the Southern States as will secure its extinction within a reasonable length of time. This is a *sine qua non* of the restoration of peace. Such are the chief features of the propositions which Mr. Blair is authorized to lay before the Confederate authorities."

Assuming that this is correct, what will the people of the South do? What ought they to do? Of course the radicals will oppose the third proposition, because it demands the gradual abolition of slavery, but we should remember, provided this be the best we can get, that this gradual emancipation promises peace, while the radical war men and extremists of the South propose immediate emancipation to carry on the war. The people of the South, the great mass who own no slaves, are true to this institution and do not desire to see it abolished; but if the question be put as between the gradual or immediate abolition of slavery, and a perpetual war for the negro, they will let slavery go. These things ought to have been thought of by the plotters at Charleston, Baltimore and Richmond, in 1860, when they were scheming for the overthrow of the government, which all cool and far-seeing men predicted would end in the destruction of slave property.

Blair is in Richmond, and we suppose that he is negotiating with Mr. Davis, though as yet no facts have come to our knowledge. We have no doubt, however, but he is commissioned by Lincoln to proffer peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union; and if such proposition be made in good faith we demand, and we appeal to the North Carolina Legislature to demand that it be submitted to the people of this State for their rejection or acceptance. Do this, let there be no military terrorism, but let the people vote freely and without menace, and then if they decide to fight on, for or with the negro, let them do it; and on the other hand, if they decide to have peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, in the name of God let them have it.

A telegram from Richmond, 27th, says that it is generally supposed that Blair has proposed terms of peace upon the basis of a reunion of the States, and that the terms are such as the Confederate States might submit. Whether this means that the terms proposed are such as our authorities can accede to, or that they are such as they will be willing to submit to the people for ratification or rejection, we know not, but we think the pressure for peace is such that the authorities will be compelled to submit whatever propositions may be made, to the people.

We would not have this war continue an hour, or have one life sacrificed, to gratify any peculiar dogma of our own, and we insist, now, as we have insisted for two years past, that whatever terms the majority of the people agree to have peace on, will be honorable; and that they ought to be satisfactory to all. We shall be content with such terms as the people of North Carolina agree to accept, and we shall continue to urge peace upon some terms rather than continue this useless butchery.

Since writing the above another dispatch has been received from Richmond, which announces authoritatively and positively that Vice President Stephens, of Georgia, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Judge Campbell, of Alabama, have been appointed a commission to proceed to Washington and confer with the Federal Government relative to peace. This announcement will send a thrill of joy to every heart in the Confederacy, for it shows that the Richmond authorities are really in earnest and that they have taken formal steps to open negotiations for peace. And of course there must be something in the propositions submitted, through Blair, which our authorities think may lead to a termination of the war, for otherwise this commission would not have been sent at this time.

But what kind of a peace can we get?—Will the people of the North consent to a separation by which the independence of the Confederacy shall be established, embracing all the slave States? We don't think so. Our Commissioners will no doubt propose this, and if they can get it no one will be more gratified than we shall; but suppose the Federal authorities will only consent to a cessation of hostilities on the basis of reconstruction—that is to say, the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, pledging themselves to give us all the constitutional guarantees we had before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln—shall we yield and allow the national authority to be restored, or fight on for four years more with the uncertainty of success and the possibility of final subjugation? We advise nothing, we counsel nothing, but we have no hesitation in saying that a vast majority of the people, in the army and at home, would prefer peace under the Constition of our fathers, the co-States being equal in sovereign power and all their interests being alike protected, to indefinite, perpetual war; and if such should turn out to be the *ultimatum* of the Federal authorities let an armistice be agreed upon that the proposition may be submitted to the people of the Southern States.

We know it is the habit of some men in the South, some of them high in station, to constantly declare that they would rathe see every man, woman and child in the Confederacy slaughtered than live again under the same government with the Northern people, but such are not fit to be leaders or counsellors. Our brethren of the North are Americans; they speak the same language and are of the same blood, and are our kindred; and we cannot believe that even the demoralizing effects of the war has entirely destroyed their sense of justice and paralyzed their former magnanimity; and if they are in earnest in desiring the restoration of the old Union, and wish its preservation that the model institutions and free government established by our fathers may serve as beacon lights to the oppressed of other lands, they will not ask that we go back otherwise than as equals. There could be no union of hearts, of hands, or of interests without perfect equality of the States; and if this, or a protraction of the struggle be offered the people of the South, who can doubt as to the decision they will make.

The friends of the Administration have publicly announced that the question of reconstruction was admissible and open for discussion, and believing that the time has arrived when the war must be stopped on some terms, we have spoken freely, frankly and honestly; and if there be treason in what we have said we are responsible to God and our Country.

RICHMOND GOSSIP.

The *Dispatch* of Wednesday says:

The city was full of rumors yesterday morning, to the effect that an armistice of ninety days had been agreed upon between the Confederate and United States; and some went so far as to state that white flags were flying from the hostile lines below Richmond. These stories were the offspring of idle fancies. So far from there being an armistice between the belligerents, there was more of active war yesterday on the lines below here than there has been since last November. Our rams and small wooden boats started down the river, at an early hour, with the design, it is supposed, of damaging the Yankee pontoon bridges near Deep Bottom, their shipping, and, if fortune favored, their storehouses at Bermuda Hundred and City Point.

No official intelligence has, as far as we have been able to learn, been received from the expedition; but the unofficial reports which reach us, and which we believe are, in the main, correct, are most unfavorable. It seems that all went smoothly with the expedition until the obstructions were reached which the enemy sunk in Trent's reach last summer. In attempting to pass them, the Drewry—a very small boat, carrying two guns—got aground and was opened upon by the enemy's batteries; a 100-pound shot penetrated her magizine and blew her up. Of the rest of the fleet, the Fredericksburg alone passed the obstruction, and she soon put back, it being thought unwisee for her to proceed alone. We have not been able to learn whether the expedition was then given up, or whether the attempt to carry it out was subsequently renewed. Constant cannounding was heard in the direction of Dutch Gap during the morning. It is said we suffered no casualties by the blowing up of the Drewry, she, we presume, being abandoned before she was struck.

There was a report yesterday morning, which found believers, that we had captured Fort Harrison. We have no reason to believe that any advance was made during the day by our land forces, though we think it likly our mortars shelled the Fort for a time.

It is astonishing how difficult a matter it is to ascertain the truth of what occurs on our lines, eight miles from the city. One would suppose that after four years of war our system of communication should be more perfect; that the War Office should be able at any time to give information of what is transpiring on the lines nearest the city, and to correct false reports.—But this is so far from being the case, that we have constantly to look to the New York papers for news from Dutch Gap and its neighborhood.

Mr. F. P. Blair was still in the city last evening. He arrived here on Saturday evening, dined with the President on Sunday, and has had several interviews with him since. What has transpired during these interviews is positively not known, the President not even making any communication to his Cabinet on the subject.—We must await Mr. Blair's return to the North, and then scan the New York *Tribune* for the facts. Mr. Blair will probably leave by the flag-of-truce boat which goes down the river this morning.

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

It will be seen from a telegram elsewhere that Sherman moved from Savaunah on the 17th, in three columns, one towards Charleston and two towards Branchville. In this connection the following letter from Charleston to the Richmond *Dispatch* will be found interesting:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16, 1865.

Sherman has commenced his movement against Charleston and Branchville. Refugees from Savannah, who arrived here on the 12th, stated that he had sent one corps up the west bank of the Savannah river towards Augusta, that a second corps had gone to Wilmington, and that two corps were moving around by water to Beaufort. The corps sent up the west bank of the Savannah, it has since been ascertained, was recalled after it had proceeded some fifteen miles. The force dispatch to Beaufort, however, moved out from Port Royal on the 13th, and on the 14th it encountered our advance, (Colcock's cavalry,) and drove it back on Pocotaligo, which was evacuate by General McLaws during the following night without loss of men or material. General McLaws took up position behind the Combahee, after destroying the bridges by which he crossed that river.

From Pocotaligo to Branchville the distance does not exceed forty-five miles, and can be easily accomplished in three days. The enemy once firmly established on the railroad, either at Branchville or some point nearer Augusta, and the fall of Charleston becomes only a question of time, and a short time at that. We may leave it to the President and General Lee to decide what effect such a movement would have upon Richmond and the Army of Northern Virginia. At Branchville, Sherman's flanks would be protected by the Edisto and its swamps on the left, and by the Santee and its swamps on the right, whilst his base at Charleston would be unassailable either by land or water.

If the official telescope at the capital could be elevated just enough to take in that part of the Confederacy which lies beyond the boundaries of Virginia, it would be well. Leaving the military aspect of the question entirely out of consideration, the authorities cannot fail to understand that the failure to reinforce the army in Georgia and South Carolina is producing a very bad effect. The enemies both of the cause and of the President are taking advantage of this omission, to call it by no harsher name, and are multiplying the difficulties in every way.

The retention of Charleston is not, as many of its inhabitants imagine, indispensable to our success; but the retention of the military line from Kingsville to Augusta is.

GEN. D. H. HILL'S RULE IN AUGUSTA.—Gen. Hill seems to be having rather a boisterous time in Augusta. The *Constitutionalist* of the 24th says:

We understand that several holders of cotton in this city are obstructing the authorities in its removal. They even go so far as to threaten. We can tell these people they little understand the temper of Gen Hill when they play their stubborn part. He does not intend that the Yankees shall have the cotton and the sooner it is removed the better. As long as the cotton remains here it is a standing invitation for the enemy to come and take it. The man who would balk the authorities, at this time, is, to say the least, a very doubtful patriot and had better leave us at once and forever. If these contumacious citizens refuse to facilitate the transportation of the staple, let the Government remove it at their expense, and, if possible, punish the mulish citizen. It is no time to palaver about expediency. The removal of the cotton is just and proper; it must and will be done. The people of New Orleans, without a murmur, gave their property to the flames; we hope the people of Augusta are not sunk into that abyss of sordidness which prefers Yankee ownership to the mercy of the conflagration. We trust every bale of cotton will be ferretted out and if not removed at once, that it be hauled out on the commons and placed under guard ready to be burned, should the enemy threaten the city.

ANOTHER RENEGADE.—The Augusta *Register* says that G. B. Lamar, who was at one time President of the Bank of the Republic in N. Y. and subsequently President of the bank of Commerce in Savannah, and one of the largest cotton holders in the Confederacy, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government. The Charleston *Mercury* supposes he did so to save his cotton, and adds that he has addressed a letter to a gentleman in that city, informing him of his treachery, and advising him to do likewise as soon as opportunity offers.

[And of such are the kingdom of *secessia*.—Many of them are going the same way, and whenever they are pressed and promised safety for their own necks they are ready to take the oath. Lamar is but a fair specimen of the original secessionists that helped get up this war.—ED. PROGRESS.]

SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.—The Charleston Courier of Monday says that latest dispatches from Gens Wheeler and McLaws report all quiet along the lines.

Very heavy rains had fallen, rendering the roads almost impassable and preventing military operations.

A dispatch from General Wright, at Adams Run, January 22d, says: The steamer which came up the Edisto this morning to White Point, John's Island, was a large transport with three guns on her deck. She was sounding the channel, and proceeded up Dahoo river a short distance, when she returned to her former position with the blockaders at the mouth of Edisto river.

The enemy are reported building a railroad from Port Royal Ferry to Pocotaligo and McPhersonville.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA.—The *Guardian* of Thursday says:

A destructive fire occurred Tuesday night about 7 o'clock P. M., on the premises of the Charlotte Railroad Company, resulting in the loss of a storehouse, belonging to the Company, and a portion of the roof of the adjoining round house. A large amount of provisions and railroad tools were destroyed, a part of which belonged to the Hamburg Railroad. Loss estimated at about $800,000. It originated in a store room from which a negro was sent to bring oil. He had a torch in hand, negro-like, and hence this serious loss.

It is said that Mr. Secretary Trenholm has a good deal of gold on hand. Had he not better sell some of it for Confederate money and pay off the soldiers and others who are waiting for unpaid claims? No use to try to give Confederate money a fictitious value while soldiers and others having honest claims gainst the government cannot get what is justly due them.

When the Editor of the Salisbury *Watchman* says that the Editor of the *Progress* was an original secessionist—that he was for secession before the war or at any other time—he utters a deliberate falsehood. Brief but true.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSORS AT MY office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Government, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trades, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns, and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Jan 30 3t Collector for Wake County.

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,
Company's Shops, N. C., Jan 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8. OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February 1865, in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent. non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135) at the option of the Company.

F. A. STAGG,
Jan 3 d1w Secretary and Auditor.

TWO ROOMS FOR RENT.

TWO LARGE AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS, OVER my Store, two doors below the Express Office, for rent.

J. H. KIRKHAM.
Jan 30-3t*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The Baltimore "American," evening edition, of the 23d, contains very little news of interest.

Gold, first board in New York 200¾.

Grant was in Washington on Saturday.

A letter received from Philadelphia, says Blair has full authority from Lincoln to give safe conduct to Washington to peace commissioners from Mr. Davis.

The "National Intelligencer's" announcement of Blair's second visit to Richmond says: We have good reason (not to say authority) for stating that Blair goes to Richmond upon no hollow, heartless mission, but upon one of substance giving the people to hope that an opportunity for the highest reason be afforded to statesmen to bring the present civil war to a close by negotiation.

The "Herald" says: Seward has most friendly relations with the managers of the "Intelligencer."

Want to Fight it Out.

RICHMOND, Jan.—The Fifty-third Virginia Regiment, Pickett's Division, has unanimously adopted a series of resolutions declaring it to be their purpose to fight for liberty and self government as long as the Southern Confederacy can furnish cartridges, and to every dishonorable offer of peace or submission made by the enemy, they will reply with the crack of their rifles, and shouts of defiance.

The last resolution reads: These are our sentiments and we call upon the people at home and authorities to support and rally around us, and with God's blessing, we will bear the Southern Cross through fire and blood, till each Star upon it shall glow and shine forever in the firmament of nations.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—The most important business in the House to-day was the consideration of the Senate bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves on fortifications, &c.

Mr. Ramsey offered a proviso that said slaves shall not be armed or used as soldiers.

Mr. Miles supported the amendment. He was utterly opposed to the arming of our slaves. In the midst of his remarks the House sustained a motion to transfer the bill to the secret calendar and then resolved into secret session. The Senate concurred in House joint resolutions of thanks to Gen. Williams, which passed with amendments.

The House bill to increase the efficiency of the cavalry also passed.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—The Senate to-day again passed the bill authorizing the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, notwithstanding the President's objection, by a vote of yeas 16, nays 4.

Nothing of importance done in the House.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27.—Twenty Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, captured at Franklin and vicinity, arrived last night from Varina.

Mr. Seddon continues to act as Secretary of War.—The position was certainly tendered to Gen. Breckinridge.

No reliable development relative to Blair's mission yet, though it is generally supposed that Mr. Blair has proposed re-union on such terms as the Confederate authorities might submit.

RICHMOND, Jan. 29.—Gen. Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War.

Wm. Johnston, of Mecklenburg, N. C., will be appointed Commissary General, vice Northrop resigned.

Peace Commissioners to the United States.

RICHMOND, Jan. 26.—Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Vice President Stephens and Judge Campbell, of Alabama, have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to Washington, to confer with the authorities of the U. S. Government on the question of peace. They will leave to-morrow.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—Two Yankee gunboat *Dimking* got aground in the Combahee yesterday. Our batteries opened on her and set her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. All of the crew except a Lieutenant and five men escaped. The prisoners were brought to this city to-day.

The boat sunk off Sullivan's Island recently by a torpedo was the *Patapsco*. Only five out of a crew of three hundred were saved.

Nothing important from below.

Sherman's Movements.

MACON, Jan. 26.—Private advices from Savannah state that Sherman commenced his movement in South Carolina on the 17th instant with three columns. The main column is moving towards Charleston, taking nearly all the transportation. Two other columns, in light marching order, are moving by separate roads towards Branchville.

Fire in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.—A fire occurred at one P. M. to-day in a lot of cotton (435 bales) on the wharf in front of the Custom House, nearly all of which was consumed without damage to the adjacent buildings. Two car loads of cotton were consumed this morning on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, four miles from town. All quiet below.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Rufus H. Page, Confederate tax notice.

J. H. Kirkham—Rooms for rent.

Dividend No. 8—N. C. Railroad Company.

ORDINANCE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF the City of Raleigh:

That it shall not be lawful for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in the city market, without the written permission of his or her owner or manager, nor for any slave to buy or contract to buy any meat, provisions or other article in said market with intent to sell the same again, nor to sell or offer to sell any article purchased in said market, and any slave offending against either of said provisions shall be whipped not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, at the discretion of the Mayor.

Sec. 2. The said Ordinace shall go into effect on the 1st day of February, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk to advertise the same in the city papers, at the Court House, Post Office and other public places.

WM. H. HARRISON, Mayor.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.
Raleigh, Jan. 27-tlFeb

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18, 1865.

TO THE FARMERS OF WAKE, ORANGE AND CHATHAM COUNTIES:

I respectfully appeal to the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties to bring in their surplus Corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification, of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durham's, W. P. Ward.—Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Jan 19-12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to to a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-dtdw4t*)